1. *High cost of Power*

The cost per unit for electricity from private sector plants in the range of Rs. 2—Rs. 2.50 is at 1997-98 prices. The cost of power from private power plants is comparable with the cost of power from SEB/Central Sector Plants coming on stream around the same time.

2. *Cost of the Dabhol Power Plant*

The capital cost of Dabhol Power Plant of about Rs. 4.46 crores/MW includes the cost of port facilities, storage and gassification facilities. CEA have looked into the capital cost and found it to be generally in order.

3. *Import of Fuel for Dabhol Power Plant*

India is a net importer of energy sources. Therefore, importing some energy source for a power plant does not alter the overall picture of import in the country.

4. *Guaranteed rate of return*

The 16% return of equity for the generating company as its profit is one of the elements of fixed costs in the tariff calculations which can be recovered if the plant performs at 68.5% PLF. This is linked to a level of generation, thus there is no guaranteed return. It has been estimated that a return lower then this level would not be attractive to foreign investors.

Power Generation During VIIIth Plan Period

147. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item in the 'Economic Times' dated 8th February, 1994 that there is a shortfall of 10,000 MW in power sector as against the target of 30,537 MW set for the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the details of discussions held during his recent visit to the U.S.A./U.K. for seeking foreign participation/investments in power Sector in India and the outcome thereof indicating offers made to any foreign multinational companies in this regard; and

(d) what are the power plants likely to be set up, State-wise and how far these are likely to be cheaper than the Plants in Public Sector, as reportedly stated by the Minister in New York on 7th February, 1994 indicating the basis of such conclusions/assessment made by him and conveyed to the World Bank/Foreign Power Corporations of U.S.A., U.K., etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has approved a target of 30537.7 MW of generation capacity addition during the 8th Five Year Plan. However, taking into consideration the current status of projects under construction, in pipeline and pending clearances from various agencies, this target may not be fully achieved. The reasons for shortfall are inadequacy of resources, inadequate investment in power sector in three or four years prior to 1992-93, delays in land acquisition, law and order and compliance with invironmental conditions.

(c) The Minister of Power recently visited Germany, USA and UK to seek foreign investment for the Indian private Power Sector. During his visit, the Minister held detailed discussions with prospective investors, financiers, multilateral funding agencies and also with the Government officials of the these countries. The need for private sector investment in transmission and renovation and modernisation of power plants was also emphasised during the visit.

(d) So far expressions of interest have been received for setting up of 75 new

power plants having an installed capacity of 32,667MW and costing about Rs. 1,04,000 crores. Two proposals for distribution of electricity and one for renovation and modernisation of an existing power station have also been received. . State-wise details are at Annexure. [*See* Appendix 170, Annexure No. 5]. There is considerable diversity in the final price of electrical power indicated by various promoters. While the indicated cost of power of some of the private projects compares favourably with the cost of generating units in the public sector, there are a few proposals in which the indicated cost is higher.

उत्तरी ग्रिड में विद्युत संकट

148. **श्री एस०एस० सुरजेवालाः** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सर्दियों के हाल के महीनों में उत्तरी ग्रिड, विशेष रूप से हरियाणा में विद्युत संकट के क्या कारण रहे हैं;

(ख) उत्तरी भारत, विशेष रूप से हरियाणा में विद्युत उत्पादन और उपभोग में अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार यमुना नगर सुपर ताप बिजलीघर और फरीदाबाद गैस आधारित बिजली यूनिट के निर्माण कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पूरे देश में कृषि के लिए एक समान शुल्क दर को लागू करना चाहती है, यदि हां, तो देश के कितने राज्यों में कृषि क्षेत्र में बढ़ाई गई शुल्क दर को लागू किया गया है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०वी० रंगैया नायडू): (क) चालू सर्दियों के मौसम के दौरान जल के कम अन्तर्बहाव के कारण बीबीएमबी तथा एनएचपीसी के जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से कम उत्पादन और एनटीपीसी के गैस आधारित ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से कम उत्पादन से उत्तरी ग्रिड पर अतिरिक्त दबाव पड़ा है। हरियाणा के मामले में अत्यधिक कमी का कारण पानीपत ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का घटिया कार्य निष्पादन था। सर्दी के महने अर्थात् अक्टूबर, 93 से जनवरी, 94 तक की अवधि के दौरान हरियाणा तथा समग्र रूप से उत्तरी क्षेत्र की विद्युत आपूर्ति के ब्यौरे निम्नवत थेः—

(सभी आंकड़े मि०यू० में निवल)

हरियाणा	अक्टूबर, 93	नवम्बर, 93	दिसम्बर, 93	जनवरी, 1994
आवश्यकता	965	900	1000	975
उपलब्धता	887	796	747	863
कमी	78	104	253	112
%	8.1	11.6	25.3	11.5
उत्तरी क्षेत्र				
आवश्यकता	7976	7690	8473	8375
उपलब्धता	7457	7246	7644	7684
कमी	519	444	829	691
%	6.5	5.8	9.8	8.3

(ख) हरियाणा समेत उत्तरी क्षेत्र में विद्युत के उत्पाद तथा खपत के बीच अन्तर को कम करने के लिए अपनाएं जा रहे अल्पकालिक तथा दीर्घकालिक उपायों में नव उत्पादन क्षमता का प्रचलन, अल्पप्रारंभिक अवधि वाली परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन, विभाग विद्युत केन्द्रों का कार्य निष्पादन सुधारना, पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियों